CARLISLE'S FIRST SHOT.

THE SECRETARY STARTS HIS SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN IN COVINGTON.

Thousands Unable to Get Into the Hall ...The Evils of the 16 to 1 Silver Hatlo and the Distress It Would Cause, CINCINSATI, May 20.-Secretary Carlisle received an ovation in Covington, his home, tonight. He came to start his sound-money campalen in the South. No such meeting was ever seen here. At least 3,000 persons could not set in the building. Before the meeting there was a parade of thousands from Covington, Newport, and the suburban villages and 800 men from

Cincinnati. The Secretary said in his speech: There was never in our whole history onethird as much legal-tender silver in use in the United States at one time as there is now, Silver s not demonetized in this country, but its coinage has been so limited and regulated by law and the financial affairs of the Government have been so conducted that up to the present ime its purchasing power has been preserved and its circulation to a large amount has been maintained concurrently with other forms of money, notwithstanding it has been coined at a atte which does not conform to the real value of the metal contained in it. The question presented to us by the agitation now going on is whether the mints of the United States shall be thrown open to all the silver in the world that any individual or corporation may desire to have coined, free of charge, into legal-tender dollars—that, is legal tender in the United States only—

at the ratio of 16 to 1.
"I have never been, and am not now, ununfriendly to silver in the sense of desiring to see it excluded from the monetary system of the United States, or of any other country, but I know that it cannot be kept in circulation along with gold by means of any ratio the law of any one country may attempt to establish between the two metals, and that the only way to secure the use of both at the same time is to make one of them the standard of value and so limit the colnage of the other that the Covernment which issues them and receives them for public dues may be able at all times to maintain their exchangeability, either directly or indirectly through the operation of its fiscal system. I am therefore in favor of the preservation of the existing standard of value, with such use of full legal-tender silver coins, and paper convertible into coin on demand, as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people. This is what I mean by the term sound money, and, in my opinion, it is what is meant by an overwhelming

majority of the opponents of free coinage at the "This is neither gold monometallism nor silver monometallism, but means that one standard or measure of value shall be maintained, and that all forms of standard coins in use shall be kept equal to that standard in the purchase of commodities and in the payment of debts. Any policy which would discontinue the use of silver as money, by direct legal enactment or by undervaluing it relatively to gold in the coinage laws, would certainly result in practical gold monometalism; and, on the other hand, it is equally clear that any policy which would discontinue the use of gold as money, by legal enactment or by undervaluing that metal relatively to silver in the coinage laws, would result in practical silver monometallism. Free and un limited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would at once establish silver monometallism, pure and simple. The banking and other great financial institutions, which own and hold in their reserves much the greater part of this gold, would at once sell it at a large premium for silver—about \$2 for \$1—or they would exchance it for silver bullion in the market at the ratio of about thirty-two pounds of silver for each one pound of gold, have the thirty-two pounds of silver coined into dollars at the expense of the people, and with this cheap money pay the demands of their depositors and other creditors. The masses of the people cannot do this, for they have no gold, nor have they any silver bullion to be coined at the expense of the Government. dervaluing that metal relatively to silver in

the Government.

But it is said that although the masses of "But it is said that although the masses of the people have no bullion, many of them are in debt, and that the free coinage of silver would increase prices and give them more money, thus enabling them to discharge their obligations more easily. But if the immediate effect of the adoption of a free-coinage policy at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be to contract the currency to the extent of about \$625,000,000, by the withdrawal of that amount of gold from circulation and from use as the basis of notes and other forms of credit, prices would not even nominally advance.

advance.

"On the contrary, for the time being at least, this contraction would greatly reduce prices because it would alarm the country, destroy credit, and undoubtedly produce the most serious financial disturbance this country has ever witnessed. Every depositor in the savings and other banks, fearing that he would ultimately be paid in depreciated silver, would immediately demand the return of his money and this would compel the banks to call at once for the payment of all the notes and other securities they had discounted for their customers, and payment of all the notes and other securities they had discounted for their customers, and the contraction of the currency would cause an increased demand for currency at the very time when it could not be obtained, and thus the difficulty of the situation would be increased by both causes. The banks would be compelled to either suspend payments themselves or drive their customers, who are generally business men—the men who give employment to labor in every community—into bankruptcy at once. Who would profit by this condition of affairs? Nobody except the holders of gold and the owners of silver mines, the holders of silver builton, and the brokers and speculvery man in debt would be called upon to pay it promptly when due; there would be no more extension of old debts, or any new credits given, because no man could foretell what the money would be worth at any time in the future. In this crash the laborer would be thrown out of employment by the failure or suspension of his employer, the farmer would receive less real money for his products, property would be sold at low rates under judicial proceedings all over the country, credit would be destroyed, and all industrial and commercial enterprises would stand still, awaiting the result of the new experiment with the monetary system.

"Hut, suppose the change is made, and that they had discounted for their customers, and

sult of the new experiment with the monetary system.

But, suppose the change is made, and that the business affairs of the country have been imally adjusted to the new standard, what will be the effect on our domestic trade? The prices of all things will be nominally increased—that is to say, it will require a greater number of dollars to purchase a given amount of any commodity than it required before. Many good people appear to think that in some mysterious manner, which no one has yet, attempted to explain, the troverament, by legislation or otherwise, can hiercase the prices of the things they have to buy. If there is any financial neeromancy by which this one-sided increase of prices can be accomplished, our free coinage friends ought to explain it to the people. The plain, everyday, common-sense view of this subject is the only correct one. If the farmer or ubanter receives a greater number of dollars for his crop of cotton or wheat, he will be compelled to pay a correspondingly greater number of dollars for his agricultural implements, for his groceries, or his clothing, and, in short, for everything he purniases.

The great majority of our people render

for his clothing, and, in short, for everything he purchases.

"The great majority of our people render service for wages in one form or another and they are compelled to purchase in the markets everything they eat, drink, or wear, and in most cases they are compelled to pay rent for the use of a home for themselves and their families, lake the farmers, they have no silver builton to carry to the mints to have coined at the public expense; they have nothing to dispose of but their labor and their skill, and as a general rule all, or substantially all, the wages they receive must be used in procuring commodities for the personal use of themselves and those dependent upon them. They cannot eat, drink, or wear the money paid to them for their labor, and it is valuable to them only because they can exchange it for the necessaries and comforts of life; and there have was a time in the history of the world when the workingman's dollar would buy as much of the necessaries and comforts of life as it will buy now, and there never was a time in a of the accessaries and comforts of life as all buy now, and there never was a time in instery of the world when the workingman fixed more good dollars for the same amount for than he receives now in this country, policy which reduces the value of this dollar the day it is carried or on the day it is carried, by diminishing its purchasing power in markets, has precisely the seme effect upon midder as if the amount paid for his labor reduced.

claimed than a quarter of a century the is people of the United States have strugtinestly and persistently, through their granity attents and otherwise, to increase wages to a point which would enable of the decently and comfortably by exist their carnings for commodities at their firstes; and how long do you think they have to struggle in the future to raise wages to a point which would enable them that the same articles when their prices can doubled?

have been doubled?

My notification upon this subject is that when the laborer receives a dollar on account of his waters he has a right to be assured that it will purpose as much in the market as any other man subject or if he desires to lay it up for use in a time of many a right to be assured that it will be worth as much when he wants that it will be worth as much when he wants to spread it as it was worth on the day he satisfied it. To call a ten-cent piece a dollar and occirrs it to be the standard of value would add nothing whatever to its purchasing power; it would still require ten of them to purchaso

what a real dollar will purchase now, and prices of commodities expressed in dollars would appear to have been increased tenfold, when, in fact, nothing would have happened except the debasement of the dollar."

Mr. Carlisle then referred to his own record in sliver legislation, which the sliverites are using against him, and he said:

"The only speech I ever made in Congress on this subject was delivered in the House of Representatives more than seventeen years ago, at a time when the value of the builion contained in a sliver dollar was only about seven cents less than the value of the builion contained in a gold dollar; and I, together with many other opponents of free coinage, believing that a restoration of sliver to our mints would bring it to a parity with gold, supported a measure providing for the limited colinage of sliver dollars on Government account, not on account of private individuals and corporations as is now proposed. The speech made by me on the occasion referred to has been garbled and twisted and perverted in and out of Congress during the past two years with a malicious ingenuity which has scarcely ever been equalled in the discussion of a public question, and yet no one has ever ventured to make the direct assertion that it contained a single word in favor of the free coinage of silver. It was, in fact, made in opposition to free coinage and in support of the Senate substitute for a free coinage bill, as can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to read it. Certain sentences, in which I denounced in strong language the attempt to 'destroy' silver as a money metal, have been senarated from their context and quoted again and again in Congress, on the stump, and in newsrated from their context and quoted again and again in Congress, on the stump, and in news-papers by men who never read the speech and who appear wholly incapable of understanding the difference between the total disuse of that metal as money and its free and unlimited coin-age at the public expense for the benefit of pri-vate individuals and corporations."

BILVER IN LOUISIANA.

A Free-Coinage Democratic Convention to Be Held-The Party Divided,

NEW ORLEANS, May 20 .- State Treasurer John Pickett is in New Orleans to arrange for a convention of free silver men to take place next menth in order to place Louisiana in line with other Southern and Western States. On Saturday a meeting of politicians was held here to unite the various elements of the Democracy against Gov. Foster, and an effort to get the meeting to declare for free silver was voted down. Treas-urer Pickett is endeavoring to organize a sepa-rate silver movement and declares that north Louisiana is practicully unanimous for free

coinage.
The proposition, however, has not been received with favor in New Orleans. Gov. Foster and the supporters of the State Administration favor the gold standard. It was decided te-day to hold a silver convention in Louisiana next month.

THE RAM KATAUDIN.

The Fears that She May Full Off from the

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- After several promising preliminary tests of the Katahdin, the most complete one, which was to have been followed by her official trial, has been less favorable. She was designed for 17 knots, and it was confidently expected that she would exceed this requirement, perhaps making even a full knot in addition. But a report of her last perform-ance indicates that she fell below even the contract speed, making, it is said, only 16t4 knots. To insure success for a vessel of this character, which places her whole reliance on attack with an armored prow, a speed of 17 knots may fairly be considered essential. It is true that in

many instances where effective ramming has occurred, either purposely in battle or accidentally in the collisions of ships in peace time. the ramming vessel has been moving at a much lower rate. But since the purpose of a vessel like the Katahdin would be known to an enemy and preparations made to guard against it, and since also skill in manauvring by an enemy might prevent her from giving more than a glancing blow, good speed is essential. In fact, 18 knots was at one time talked of for the Katahdin. But there is a point of special importance to

the builders. Ordinarily, contracts for vessels have prescribed simply that a certain premium shall be paid for speed or horse power above the requirements, and a corresponding penalty for a shortcoming, in some cases a point of shortcoming being fixed at which the vessel shall not be accepted, and in others at which rejection be optional with the Navy Department, while in still others there appears to be no provision for rejection. But in the case of the Katahdin there is no provision for acceptance by paying a penalty for a certain amount of falling off in speed from what has been agreed upon. The contract declares that "if said ves-sel shall, under the conditions prescribed or approved as aforesaid, fail to exhibit and maintain auccessfully for two consecutive hours an average speed of at least 17 knots per hour, she shall be rejected." This provision is the more serious. se rejected. This provision is the more-strous, since while an ordinary steel vessel, if not accepted by the navy, might find some use in the merchant service, the peculiarities of the Katahdin would make a great part of her a loss, since although her machinery might be good, her hull would have to be wholly rebuilt for

any other purpose.

There is every reason, however, to think that

her huil would have to be wholly rebuilt for any other purpose.

There is every reason, however, to think that the Government would come to the relief of the contractors in the case supposed. Congress failed to make, in the act of March 2, 1889, providing for the Katahdin, the usual provision for premiums. The Navy Department, however, as if considering this simply an oversight, inserted in the contract a stipulation for a premium of \$15,000 per quarter knot above the contract speed, subject expressly to the approval of Congress, without which no such obligation was to be created. It is not unreasonable to suppose that if Congress, save for an oversight, would have provided for premiums it might also have provided for penalties, instead of a total rejection through any falling off from the stipulated speed.

This is the more probable in view of the novelty of this craft, which, indeed, marks a departure in naval architecture, and has so been spoken of in other countries as well as ours. Since Congress has shown a disposition to take into account this element of novelty in dealing liberally with contractors, it would hardly discriminate against the Katahdin. Besides, if the reports of the late trial are correct, her engines produced more than the horse power tney were designed to develop. The particulars as given in the despatches may not, it is true, indicate the exact correspondence of the conditions for the development of horse power and speed with what might occur at the official trial. But if it is assumed that the contractors did their part in furnishing motive power equal to or in excess of what was expected of them, any shortcoming in the results may be in the design of the ship. Indeed, it is intimated that, when she is put at maximum speed, from the shape of her hull she ploughs her way so as to carry a heavy weight of water.

But it is by n

POURED HOT COFFEE ON THE COP

A Saloon Keeper's Wife Who Wouldn't See Her Husband Arrested.

Policeman Hoffman of the Macdougal street station went out to look for violators of the Ex cise law on Sunday night. He was in citizen's clothes. | He saw a light in the saloon of Peter Reuber at 177 West Houston street, and he went in the side door. Reuber was behind the ba and recognized Hoffman. The policeman asked for a drink, but Hoffman refused him, saying,

for a drink, but Hoffman refused him, saying, "No fly copper can lool me."

Then he became very abusive. Hoffman started for the door, followed by the saloon keeper swearing at him. The policeman told itenther to keep quiet or he would lock him up, and Mrs. Reuber, hearing the racket, ran down the stars. She carried a pot of boiling coffee in one hand and a cup in the other. Thinking that the policeman was going to arrest her husband, she poured some of the hot coffee down Hoffman's back. Hoffman yelled and grabbed itenter. The next instant the cup struck him in the eye. The officer whistled for help. Policeman Murray responded, and the saloon keeper and his wife were arrested. They were held for assault in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Doctors His Favorite Victims

William Gregg, the man who was arrested or Sunday night for stealing two cases of instruments from Dr. M. E. Welles's house at 70 West Fortieth street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Fortieth street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. He admitted his guilt, and Justice Simms held him in \$500 bail for trial. Subsequently he was recognized as the man who had stoken a pair of gold spectacles from Dr. Alfred Pardy of 30% Madison avenue, and he was held in \$500 upon this charge also. He is suspected of having robbed a number of other physicians in this city, and it is said that Grege is a physician himself and once practised in Washington.

For Nervous Exhaustion Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate Dr. A. L. Turner. Bloomsburg Sanitarium. Philadelphia. Pa. says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."—Adv.

WHO IS THIS DEAD GIRL?

SHE WAS FOUND DYING AT THE FOOT OF AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Though Hundreds in Elizabeth Street, Liv. ing Near the Factory Where She Was Killed, Saw the Body, Nobody Identi-fied It-Her Death Probably Accidental,

The engineer employed by Johnson Bros., ron workers at 95 Elizabeth street, visited the basement of the building at 97, which is also leased by his employers, a little after noon yesterday. He had been there some time when he heard groans near the elevator shaft. The shaft s in the front, in the north end of the building, and runs from the cellar, about ten feet below the level of the street, to the top. The first landing is at the street level. The car was up when the engineer heard the groans, and a beam of light was shining down the shaft, Right in this beam, in a little pool of blood, he found the body of a girl. She was alive, and that was all. She was about 14 years old, rather large for her age. She had light hair and a light complexion. The engineer called to her and got no response. He stooped to lift her up, and then thought better of it and ran out and got a policeman, who sent in a call for an ambulance. The girl was dead when the police-

man got to the cellar. The coming of the ambulance drew a crowd, and in the hope of identifying her the police-men let the women and children look at the body. There were a couple of hundred of them. They lived within two or three blocks of the place. Not one of them had ever seen the girl before. One of the men who looked at the body worked in Brinckerhoff's cracker factory acros the way. He recognized her as a girl he had seen with another girl hanging about the eracker wagon an hour before. The wagons that come in there often have lots of broken crackers in them, and the drivers give them to the children; so there is generally a crowd around. It happened yesterday that at the time these two girls were there there were no others.

these two girls were there there were no others. One of the workmen thought that they might steal some crackers that were not broken and he told them to go away. They started across the street and no more was seen of them.

There is a storm door at the entrance to the elevator shaft across the street, and this is kept closed. There is a sliding iron gate at the edge of the shaft, and between the storm door and the gate is a chain. These safety appliances are supposed to be kept closed, but sometimes they are not. The upper floors of the building are used by several firms employing a number of hands each, and, aithough it is against the rules, these employees use the elevator to go up and down, and they often have the chain down and the gate open. This was the case when the engineer found the dying girl. The police inspected the shaft, and at the first floor above the street level they found that the fire-proof plaster had been broken. They reasoned from that that the girl had got on the elevator and started it up herself. She was perhaps leaning over looking at her companion when the car reached this landing. Her head struck and she was knocked off. That was the only explanation the police could come to as to how she had been killed. The fall from the street level to the bottom of the shaft could hardly have done it. Her companion, perhaps, seeing the accident, became frightened and ran

street level to the bottom of the shaft could hardly have done it. Her companion, perhaps, seeing the accident, became frightened and ran off.

The girl's body was kept in the building all day and before dark more than 500 persons looked at it, but there was not one who could identify her. As the news had spread all over the district it seemed plain that the child had come from a distance. She wore a black waist, a red calico dress spotted with white, black stockings, button shoes, and a black straw hat with red flowers. All of these things were of poor quality.

red flowers. All of these things were or poor quality.

Martin Anderson and a young man named Nixon were employed yesterday to repair the elevator in the building at 330 Washington street, which is occupied by O. H. & E. G. troldberg. They hoisted the car to the third floor, and entering the shaft at the bottom began to work at the weights, which were out of order. Suddenly there was a creaking above, and the elevator began to descend. Nixon heard the noise, and he sprang out of the shaft in time to avoid injury.

Anderson was not so fortunate, and the car came down upon him and crushed his life out. The clevator was drawn up and Anderson's body was removed to the Leonard street police station. He was 28 years old and he lived at 112 York street, Jersey City.

A COMBINE OF ALDERMEN.

Tammany Men to Have Some Say About

the Reapportionment. Republican factional politics will occupy the attention of the Board of Aldermen to-day, and, as Alderman Goodman expressed it vesterday, the Council Chamber of the Board is likely to be turned into a bear garden. The trouble grows out of the reapportionment. It will be precipitated to-day by the report, or rather reports, of the Committee on Kuies, for there will be two of them. The Committee on Rules was instructed to report at this meeting on the advisability of increasing by two the membership of the Committee on County Affairs, which has charge of the subject of redistricting.

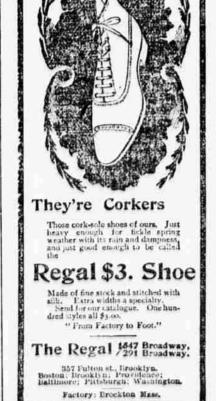
Alderman Hall said yesterday that a majority of the Rules Committee will report against the increase, and that a minority report will favor the addition of Alderman Lantry, Tammany, and Alderman Windolph, Lauterbach Republican, to the Committee on County Affairs. The majority report will be signed by Aldermen Hall and Goodman, Brookfield Republicans, and President Jeroloman, Grace Democrat, The minority report will be made by Alderman Brown,

Tammany, and Alderman Windolph.

Alderman Hall admitted that he believes that the minerity report will be adopted, receiving the support of the Tammany Hall men and the Lauterbach Republicans. Alderman Goodman said that this will not be accomplished, however, without a vigorous fight, and that some sharp things are likely to be said. In fact, it is understood that the Brookfield members will charge that a Pistt-Tammany deal has been made to control the redistricting of the city for factional advantage. If much of this talk is indulged in the Lauterbach members say they will call attention to the fact that the Brookfield men were ready to make a deal themselves, and were all in favor of increasing the membership of the committee when they thought that Alderman Goodman might be the Republican to be added.

As constituted after Aldermen Lantry and Windolph are added, the Committee on County Affairs will consist of two Tammany mea, two Brookfield men, two Lauterbach men, and one O'Brienite, Alderman Dwyer. Acting together. ever, without a vigorous fight, and that some

Brookfield men, two Lauterlach men, and one O'Brienite, Abierman Dwyer. Acting together, the Tammany members, Oakley and Lantry, and the two Lauterbach members, Olcott and Windolph, would be able to prepare a plan for redistricting the city which would probably meet only with the opposition of the seven Brookfield Aldermen and two O'Brien Aldermen. In anti-mation of this consummation a member of the Committee on County Affairs said yesterday that the committee will have its planfully perfected at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening.



Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder

ARSOLUTELY PURE

spirits as well.

OSCAR WILDE'S CASE

trial.

The trial of Taylor then proceeded. Charles and William Parker, the brothers who gave evidence at the first trial, were again called as witnesses and repeated the testimony they gave before, except that the cross-examination to which they were subjected elicited from them further admissions as to their blackmailing practices. The counsel for Taylor instanced four cases in which the Parker brothers, separately or conjointly with Wood and Allen, had extorted hush mosiey.

BISMARCK ON THE GERMANS.

He Says They Will Never Engage in Wars

shoulder to shoulder they will constitute

MANIFESTO TO SOCIALISTS.

The Independent Labor Party Address

LONDON, May 20.-The Independent Labor

signed by James Keir Hardie, President; Tom

Mann, Secretary, and the other members of the

party committee. The document is addressed

It congratulates the Socialists of France and

Germany upon the progress they have made in

the attainment of political power; and, while

regretting that workingmen in the United States

regretting that workingmen in the United States have recently suffered keenly from the evil effects or the capitalist system, expresses the hope that the lesson they have learned in bitterness, want and sorrow will not be lost upon the American electorate, and that no nostrum begot ten of political expediency or class greed will divert them from the task which they are beginning to recognize as the one thing needful—the upbuilding of an industriate ommonwealth, based upon the bedrock of economic Socialism. After declarine the fervid sympathy of the party with the Nihillists of Russia and the Spanish revolutionists, the document concludes:

LIVES LOST AT SEA.

that Has Swept Over North Europe.

lon has been wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Four

The schooner Louise, from Danzig for Stirling,

England, was capsized during a gale on May 17

off Farne Islands, and all on board, with the ex-

Searching for Derelicts.

The Reichstag yesterday tassed the Sugar bill by a vote of 101 to 45.

The Estabilio cizarette factory in Havana was burned yesterday. Loss, \$200,000,

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

out to sea and, it is believed, have perished.

ception of the master, were lost.

to the Socialists of all lands.

our sentiments.

Their Brethren in all Lands,

of Conquest.

extorted hush money.

THE SCHOOL FOR WHEELWOMEN. Things Worth Knowing for Those Who Would Become Expert.

"How do you keep peace among so many pupils about appointmenta?" asked a visitor of the director of instruction in an up-town cycling academy yesterday.

"By not allowing any appointments to be made," was the reply. "We give on an average four hundred lessons a day here, and most of them to women. Fancy the state of things if we allowed them to make appointments. We tried it, and it didn't work at all. Twenty or thirty women would come in every day and declare that we had made a mistake about hours, and a great many would make appointments and either come late or not at all, so we concluded to resort to the barber's plan of first come first served, and we find that it works ad-

"What is the barber's plan?" asked the visi-"I want to take a lesson and I don't know

what to do first." "Simple enough. You can either get a single ticket for 50 cents at the ticket office, or a set for five lessons for \$2. When you present one at the desk another ticket will be given you with a number on it, and when that number is called from the desk you go there immediately and an instructor will be ready to take you out. We issue 100 tickets every morning for that day. The man at the desk keeps a tally of the numbers as they are issued in regular order, and puts down the of the instructor opposite the number of his pupil, and the time that he began the lesson. In this way a glance at the sheet will show to the minute when each instructor will be at leisure. When the hundredth ticket is issued we begin at one again. The instructors have to report

at one again. The instructors have to report here at 8:45 o'clock in the morning, put on their uniforms, and show up at the desk ready for work promptly at 9. The lessons are a haif hour in length, and each one of the twenty instructors is kept busy until 10 o'clock in the evening oftentimes, not stopping more than ten or iffeen minutes for luncheon.

"When women demand extra lessons, before or after hours, we tell them that the instructors walk not less than forty miles a day taking them around the circle, but they are so fascinated with wheeling that even this does not arouse their pity, so instructors are allowed to give lessons in the academy after hours if they want to. Quite a number of them give lessons to business men who have to be in their offices by 9 o'clock in the morning, and they do it before that hour. In this way they make several dollars between the hours of 7 and 9. A great many women prefer to come then, too, when the circle is not so crowded. The company gets 50 cents for each lesson, and the pupils pay the instructors very generously for these early morning the circle is not so crowded. structors very generously for these early moth-ing lessons." At this point a muscular-looking girl came up,

At this point a muscular-looking girl came up, and overhearing the last of the conversation, said: "You are talking about lessons: I took half a dozen in a down-town academy where appointments are made, and the popular instructors there have all of their hours engaged up to the middle of June. Think of that! I must say I like the "take your chance" system best, because you are not only sure of getting a lesson, but can get your favorite instructor, too. By the way, do you think it best to always have the same instructor?"

the same instructor?"

"Decidedly so," was the reply. "He sees that you are properly seated on the wheel for the first time and that your feet are correctly placed on the pedals. Of course, he adjusts the wheel to suit you, and from him you gain your first impressions of correct riding, so I consider it best to continue with him until you can go it alone."

alone."

Three or four women dashed up to the director of instruction just here, and one of them interrupted him, exclaiming: "I don't understand this at all! I'm an expert horsewoman, and felt sure that I would have no trouble in learning to ride a wheel, but I have. Why, I've taken six lessons and can't ride alone yet, and my friend here learned in two! Now, what's the matter?

"Horsewomen, as a rule, take longer to learn than any others," was the reply much to the astonishment of the crowd that had gathered to hear what was going on. "The secret of managing a wheel lies in the delicacy with which the handle bars are grasped. This is proved by the fact that many people will spin along for miles without putting their hands on the hars. Now a horsewoman, accustomed to holding a tight rein on her horse, catches the bars with a determined grip and holds on till her hands look bloodless and her arms feel paralyzed. Then instead of placing the ball of the foot on the pedal, she pushes the heel of her boot well up against it, just as she would thrust her foot well into the stirrup, although she shouldn't do this either. Horsewomen, as a rule, take longer to learn

"I guess you are right," admitted the horse-woman, "and I'll try to remember what you "Have confidence in yourself and in your in-"Have confidence in yourself and in your instructor," added the director, encouragingly, "and you will succeed. No woman has failed to learn to ride yet, and you won't. Have the seat of your wheel as high as it can be reached with comfort, so that only a slight bend in the knee will be noticeable. Sit well forward and erect, giving your limbs their full length, and, above all things, do not turns corners too short. Beginners unaccustomed to steering turn the handles too short, and do not sway their bodies in the direction in which they are going. They feel that something is wrong, and instead of giving to the wheel, pull in the opposite direction, and the result is a fall. Avoid doing work with your shoulders, for this is one case where putting your shoulder to the wheel does not pay."

Died of Injuries Received While Wrestling. Robert Johnson, aged 45 years, of 45 Fulton street, died yesterday at the Brooklyn Hospital of injuries received in a wrestling bout with William Reisdorf of 414 Seventh street in a saloon at Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street

on May 6.
Reisdorf threw Johnson to the floor, and, fall-ing on him, caused one of his ribs to break and penetrate the right lung. Johnson exonerated Reisdorf from all blame. Gov. Greenhaige Lectures in Brooklyn. A large audience welcomed Gov. Greenhalge

of Massachusetts at Association Hall, in Brooklyn, last night and listened to his lecture on lyn, last night and listened to his lecture on "Gov. Winthrop." The lecture was given under the joint direction of the brooklyn institute and the New England and Long Island Historical societies. Gen. John B. Woodward presided, and among others on the platform was Mayor Schieren.

A Bicycle Census in Flushing.

"How many bicycles are there in the town of Flushing?" is a question that has been asked reatedly of late. The estimate has been placed all the way from 400 to 1,000. To settle the question, the Mercury Wheel Club is undertaking a census of the bleycles in the entire town. To expedite this cersus bleycle owners have been requested, through the columns of a local paper, to send their names to the club.

Mary Kelly's Game Rooster Missing. Patrick McAuliffe was yesterday sent to Ray mond street jail for twenty-five days by Justice Tighe for stealing Mary Kelly's \$25 game rooster from her vard at 23 Sullivan street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Kelly surprised the thief, and tackled him in her nightdress. In the scuttle the rooster disappeared and has not been re-covered.

A Jersey City Septuagenarian Missing The relatives of Alexander Kinzning of 20 Hoadley avenue, Jersey City, are greatly worried over his mysterious disappearance. Mr. Kinzning is 75 years old. When he left home a week ago last Tuesday he had a watch and chain and about \$290 in money. The police have been asked to search for the missing man.

Killed While Hanging Out Clothes. While Catherine Engel, 52 years old, of 886 Broadway, Williamsburgh, was hanging clothes to a pulley line on a one-story extension yester-day morning the hook holding the line broke, and the weight pulled her off the roof. Set struck the yard on her head and was dead be-

13.000 Pounds of Lemons Confiscated. Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn has confiscated 12,000 pounds of lemons which ar rived in the steamship Pocossop, from Sicily, last week. They were consigned to the Goodsell Company, fruit dealers, in this city. The lem-ons were all badly decayed.

John D. Lindsay to Marry,

Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, who represented the District Attorney's office as counsel to the extraordinary Grand Jury is to be married on June 3 to Miss Frances Stella Gregory, daughter of Dr. Gregory of St. Louis, at the latter's home, 3,525 Lucas avenue, St.

J. J. COYLE'S PROPOSED EXPEDI-

Its Object to Liberate Charles Nefneld, a Relative, Who Has Been Held n Prison-er for Years by the Khalifa-Horrors of the Prison in Which He Is Confined,

TO RESCUE A WHITE SLAVE.

A despatch from Pomona, Cal., published in THE SUN a few days ago, said that a citizen of that place was organizing another expedition to start next month for the Soudan, with the hope of rescuing one or more of the white prisoners held at Omdurman under horrible conditions of slavery by the successor of the Mahdi, the Khalifa Abdullah, The originator of the ex-A Separate Trial Is Granted Him and the pedition is James J. Coyle, who, the despatch said, desired to free a relative, Mr. Nenfeld, who LONDON, May 20, Oscar Wilde and Alfred has been in captivity for more than ten years. Taylor were arraigned in the Central Criminal Mr. Coyle tried four years ago to get into the Court, Old Bailey, this morning for retrial, Sondan, but the cholera in Egypt prevented him from going up the Nile. He spent \$6,000 that Wilde was accompanied by his sureties Lord Douglas of Hawlek and the Rev. Stewart Headtime, and was in Egypt for several months, am, and entered the dock smilingly. He is ob-The expedition he now purposes will cost \$10,-000, he estimates, and, according to the deviously very much improved in health, and Sir Edward Clarke asked for a separate trial spatch, he has interested in his plan a wealthy bachelor Englishman living in Pomona, for Wilde, on the ground that the indictment against him differed from that against Taylor, Covie was in the British army for several coars before the fall of Khartoum, and he knows the The court granted Wilde a separate trial. Sir Edward Clarke urged that Wilde be tried first. The Judge said he hoped that it would not make the least difference which of the prisoners was tried first. He and the jury, he said, would do their best to see that the interests of either were not prejudiced.

Sir Edward Clarke said he had never known a case more difficult than Wilde's. Unless Wilde was tried first he must sak that the case be postponed until the next sessions and his client released under bail in the mean time.

The Judge said in regard to postponing Wilde's trial until the next sessions that he would wait and see the result of Taylor's case.

Wilde was released on bail, his former sureties being renewed, until the conclusion of Taylor's trial.

The trial of Taylor, then proceeded. Charles The court granted Wilde a separate trial. Sir. pantry of the Mahdi.



CHARLES NEUPELD.

From 1885 until the end of 1891 not a European prisoner escaped from the Soudan, Efforts were made to rescue some of them, and Berlin, May 20. Prince Bismarck yesterday some of the would-be rescurers and some innoreceived at Friedrichsruh a deputation of 800 persons from the Rhine provinces, who brought cent messengers lost their lives in the attempts. with them as gifts to the Prince the freedom of have been described by Father Joseph Ohrsixty-two Rhenish towns. In reply to the adwalder, a priest of the Austrian mession at dress of the deputation Prince Bismarck said:
"The fact that we had to defend ourselves Delen, in Kordofan. He was held a prisoner from 1882 until he escaped near the end of 1891. against our common enemies was the great and his experiences were published early in blow on the anvil that forged our union, so that 1802 by Major F. R. Wingate, one of the Engwe stood together once more after cen-turies of disunion. If the Germans stand lish Government officers in Egypt. The publication was entitled "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp," and Father Ohrwalder a force with such stout, iron muscle pleaded in the book that some effort might be made by England to free the Soudan from the Khalifa's awful rule.

a force with such stout, from muscle that even if they should be attacked from several sides, they can keep their enemies at arm's length, at least, as long as we remain on the defensive, as we phiegmatic Teutons are always disposed to do. We shall never wage aggressive or ambitious wars or wars of conquest. "What have we to conquer? A great many things might be given to us, but we should not take them, still less risk the blood possessions of our children. The German character is utterly averse to conquest. We shall never pursue so crack-brained a policy as the French have followed for centuries, Germans are not fitted for a policy of appression and redemontade. Our landwehrs are fathers of families. It will not be denied that they would light like bears when attacked in their dens, but they have just as little desire to otherwise conquer as have bears." Neufeld is spoken of by Father Ohrwalder as "this good man." Neufeld knew nothing of the Soudan or of Mahdism when he entered the country of the Mahdi with the purpose of trading. His misfortunes began late in 1886. The most ardent opponent of Mahdism, Saleh Bey Fadlailah Wab Salem, had assisted the English expedition to the Soudan in 1884, and when, later, after the Khalifa had strengthened his forces, Salch appealed to the Egyptian Government for aid, he sent fifteen slaves to Wadi Halfa, and the Government gave him 200 rifles, with ammunition, and £200 in money. On the return of Saleh's men to Kordofan, Charles Neufeld, a German merchant, joined them, intending, if possible, to open a trade with the Arabs in gum and ostrich feathers. Father Ohrwalder says that fifteen days after party of England have issued a manifesto, leaving Halfa the little caravan arrived at the oasis of Selimeh, only to be received by Dervish bullets. Most of the men of the caravan were killed. Some, among whom was Neufeld, were taken captive to Dongola, and all of them, with the exception of Neufeid, were beheaded, Neufeld was sent on to Omdurman, where he arrived on March 1, 1887.

His arrival created great excitement. The Khalifa thought he had an English Pasha, and he was in a humor to extend a red-handed greeting to such an individual. It was fortunate for Neufeld that he was not an Englishman for had he been he undoubtedly would have been killed at once. He was a Prussian and had papers to show it. The Khalifa at first doubted plan at any rate to scare Neufeld by sending plan at any rate to scare Neufeld by sending him to the scathold. He sent him to prison for the night, and during the whole of that night a giant negress, a fanatic who dressed in man's clothes and carried a sword, shricked at him: "God's power is most great over the unbe-lievers." the papers, and thought it would be a good

the Nihilists of Russia and the Spanish revolu-tionists, the document concludes:
"We send a special greeting to our kinsmen over the seas. We are of one blood, united in language and tradition. Though lust, oppres-sion, and greed have severed us, the common struggle for the realization of the Socialist ideal will one day reunite us. We invite responses to our fraternal greetings from Socialists every-where and trust that when the International Socialist Congress meets in London in 1890 we shall hear the delegates assembled reciprocato our sentiments. a gant hegress, a faintic who dressed it man's clothes and carried a sword, shricked at him:

"God's power is most great over the unbelievers."

The next day the Khalifa ordered that Neufeid be sent to the scaffold at noon before all the people. There had been no public hanging of a European before this, and the Khalifa was in doubt as to whether it would be well to carry out his wish summarily to get rid of Neufeid, but he could not deny himself the luxury of a bluft. Neufeid, when he was taken to the scaffold, jumped forward and placed his head ready for the executioner to adjust the noose. Just at this moment the Judges came forward and said that by the grace of the Khalifa Neufeld was to be allowed to live. Three days after this he was put in chains, led through the streets so that all the people of the capital might see him, and sent to prison. There he would have starved to death had it not been for the Europeans in Omdurman, who sent him food, and he has been for the long years since then suffering torture. The prison is the worst in the Sondam. The ordinary word for prison there is "Siggen:" the particular prison where the Mahdi sent his worst opponents, and where his successor sent his, is called "Saier." The prison got this name from the terrible man who presided over it. He belongs to the Gowameh tribe of Kordofan. The women of the tribe are not noted for their observance of Western rules of morality. When the saier jaller was born his mother was asked who his father was born his mother was asked who his father was born his mother was asked who his father was born his mother was asked who his father was been known ever since, and by which he has been known ever since, and by which he has been known ever since, and by which he has been known ever since, and by which he has been known ever since, and the prisoners have only sheep skins. In one corner as a large stone structure that at night is jammed with prisoners. They are all obliged to go into that place at night unless they have money to buy a hut Number of Vessels Wrecked in the Storm LONDON, May 20 .- The Norwegian bark Ceyof her crew were saved and six others floated The schooner Ida Sofia, ceal laden, was picked The schooner Ida Sofia, ceal laden, was picked up at sea on Friday partly dismasted. She was towed into Hui to-day. Nothing whatever is known concerning her crew, and it is feared that they have been drowned.

Pariesisoro, N.S., May 20.—The Norwegian bark Festina Lente from Christiania, arrived here yesteriay. She reports being in collision with the schooner Bess, from the West Indies for Yarmauth with moinsest. The Bess was sank, but the crew was saved. The bark lost her jibboom and headgear, but otherwise was not daroaged. The Captain of the bark says the schooner was lying to and he ran into her in a thick for. The Bess was a schooner of 124 tons register, hailed from Yarmouth, and was commanded by Capt. Comean.

register, hatled from Yarmouth, and was com-manded by Capt. Comeau.

Eighty lishing boats arrived at Grimsby to-day, every one of which had sustained more or less damage from the recent gale. Four of the fishermen were drowned and several others were injured. London, May 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John C. Macdona asked if the Government was aware that the White Star and Cunard steamship companies had chartered a tug to search for derelicts in the Atlantic, which ought to be the duty of the Admiralty.

Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, said that when it was known that a derelict was affoat in the track of ships it was the practice of the Admiralty to send a vessel to search for it.

The Murdered Bicyclist, Lenz.

London, May 20.—The Neax will to-morrow publish an Armenian special despatch saying that William A. Sachtleben has arrived at Erzeroum en route to the seens of the murder of Frank Lenz, the American hiecylist, who was killed while making a tour of the world on his wheel. The despatch adds that the Turkish authorities have given Sachtleben no facilities to pursue his search.

Venezuela and That Brittsh Plag.

London, May 20.—in the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply toa question by Sir Googe Eaden-Powell, said that no explanation had yet been received from Venezuela in regard to the hauling down of the lights high and imprisonment of policemen. However, he said, the Government would not allow the matter to drop.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The Reichstar yesterday 1 assed the Sugar bill by a vote of 101 to 45.

The Stapillo civarette factory in Hayana bill by a vote of 101 to 45.

The Stapillo civarette factory in Hayana bill by a vote of 101 to 45. LONDON, May 20.-In the House of Com-mons to-day Mr. John C. Macdona asked

finally died in the night pen of starvation and abuse.

Saier has a humor of his own, and sometimes, for the sake of variety, orders 400 lashes given to each of the prisoners. The pulsoners have a number of claims, according to the punishment it is desired they should suifer. The chains are heavy rings of treat feaged about the captive's ankies. They are kept apart by unright bars of iron. Sometimes the nuright bars are at a length that makes walking tolerably cosy; sometimes they are such that it is almost impossible to move. The prisoners hook a piece of string to the chains and so take the weight off from their ankies that they may be able to walk. Neufech, when he was first jailed, had three of these rings. He suffered greatly from the fevers and scorpions, and used to get his fellow prisoners to rub him with wet sand so that he might feel the bites of the insects less. A

Much like giving money away to offer for \$17 a line of men's fancy worsted suits of imported goodsnever could sell these for less than \$22 before the new tariff-try one on-no trouble-they'll surprise von.

Special. Ecversible Rumchunder Ascots, 50 cents. Special Sale. French Liste Underwear worth \$3 set 1 per garment. Full line of Bicycle and Golf Suits.

WM. VOGEL & SON

friendly Arab once told him to soak cloves in water and apply the liquid to his body. He did this and suffered less from the insects, but the stinging sensation of the application was at first very hard to bear.

After two years in prison Neufeld was allowed to build a hut for himself. It wasn't high enough to stand up in, but it was twelve feet long, and there the prisoner used to sit all day. At night he had to go again with the other prisoners. At one time a fole-mian baker was sent to share this with Neureld, and the German divided all his food with his companion. Later he had to give up his cell to another important prisoner whom the Khalifa wanted to treat with some outsideration.

Neufeld was of a kindly disposition and made friends among the guards, and after a time

give up his cell to another important prisoner whom the Khalifa wanted to treat with some oonsideration.

Neafeld was of a kindly disposition and made friends among the guards, and after a time they allowed him to remain in his hut at night. Saler, however, had a habit of making inspections occasionally without announcing himself, and at such times if he found any of the orisoners enjoying any favors he ordered them whipped. One night Neufeld had an intimation that Saler was coming and started for the regular night lockup. A friendly guard, however, assured him that the moment the chief jailer started for the pen he, the guard, would notify Neufeld and hurry him to the night lockup, and Neufeld yielded and wenter sleep in his hut. He was aroused suddenly and told that Saler was coming. He ran for the common pen, but just as he reached the door Saler saw him and ordered that a hundred lashes be given him. The guards feigned one excuse after another and declined to obey Saler's order. One was sick, another had been flogging prisoners all day, and Saler had to send for one of his own slaves to give the hash to Neufeld.

When powder was scarce in Omdurman some of the Khailfa's alivisers bethought themselves of the possibilities of prison labor and suggested that the unbelievers be forced to work for the Salae while they were in captivity. It was suggested that Neufeld be sent out to look for salipetre. He found some, and was then sent to Khartoum, where he directed the salipetre refutery in the old mission house. There he had greater liberty than in Omdurman, but he still wore one chain. The single link, which had been forged on his ankle years before, looked, in 1891, when Father Ohrwalder makes his last report of Neufeld, like a piece of silver, because of the constant rubbing; but Neufeld's ankle was streaked with great black marks.

No food is supplied by the prison. If a prisoner has money or has friends, he may eat and live; otherwise he starves to death. If he has money he not only has to buy his food, but a

A Horse Fell on Him Through a Trap Boor.

While working in a manure pit in the stable at 203 East 161st street at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Hurley, 40 years old, of 350 East 104th street, was crushed under a horse which accidentally backed through a trap door into the pit. Hurley's left shoulder was dislocated, and he was buried so deeply that he had to be dug out. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

The Treasury Bond Party.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The Treasury Bond party is completed. It consists of Assistant Secretary Curtis, Chief Clerk Logan Carlisle, Secretary Curtis, Chief Clerk Logan Carlisie, Lawrence O. Murray, and William Messervy, the latter two clerks. Mr. Curtis will leave New York city on Wednesday next, and the other three will leave New York on May 29. The \$33,000,000 bonds have been or will be taken over by the United States Post Office authorities in incomplete form, and will be properly executed after their arrival in Europe. The Treasury party, it is said, will have nothing to do with the custody of the bonds in transit.

To Invite Senator Hill to Chicago. CHICAGO, May 20.—The Democratic managers of Cook county have decided to invite Senator Hill of New York to address the Democracy of Grove.

If the Senator, accepts the silverite members of the party expect to launch the Hill and, Heinrichson boom for the Presidency.

No Clue to Mrs. Korn's Whereabouts. NEWBURGH, May 20,-The Newburgh police say to-night that nothing has yet been heard from the escaped prisoner of the Matteawan Asylum, Mrs. Fanny Korn. They and the asy-ium authorities are all at sea in regard to her whereabouts, and if Mrs. Korn has not jumped into the Hudson she has dropped out of sight in some other way as effectually as if the earth had opened beneath her and swallowed her up.

Fulda Comes Up After Sundown. The North German Lloyd steamer Fulds. from Bremen and Southampton, arrived last evening at sundown. Health Officer Doty passed the sterrage passengers by the sid of electric lights, and the Fulda was permitted to proceed to her pier in Hoboken.

Harry Hayward to Be Hanged on June 21. St. Paul, May 21.—Gov. Clough this morning signed the death warrant for Harry Hayward, fixing June 21 as the date of his execution.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Transcript of a judgment from Columbia county was filed here yesterday against George II. Tilden for \$17,005 in favor of Samuel J. Hiden.

While painting the ceiling of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 408 East Eighty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon, Charles Hass, 35 years old, of 219 East Third street, lost his balance and fell to the floor, fracturing his sixuil. John J. Hasson, formerly a substitute letter earrier at Station B. on Third avenue, near Cooper Union, was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuis Court of having destroyed a quantity of United States mail matter in a saloon at 78 First avenue on March 10.

March 16.

About 4:45 o'clock yesterday P. M. an alarm was scut in from the keytess box at Maiden lane and Pearistrest. On the arrival of the formen no fire could be found. A storekeeper said that he saws man turn the key of the loss and run down Maiden lane. The police are looking for the fellow.

No, Never.

Physicians have never been able to prescribe any other emulsion of Cod-liver Oil which would bring as satisfactory results as Scott's Emulsion.

The reasons for this are the absolute purity of its components and the superior process of its manufacture. Nobody has ever been able to imitate it. Imitations are always inferior to the real thing.

Remember that Scott's Emulsion is the great food for wasting in adults and children.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

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